Section and Company and Company

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1883.

Amusements Today. Positive Thompson Brandway and the St.
Consequentian Thompson Humanoth Ministra
France - 18-A.
Fifth Avenue Thompson Inches
Grand Oppose Homeson The Black Field.
Catable Disses Mannes - The Rock Field.
Ratable Disses Mannes - Ministra
Haverby a Thompson - Ministra
Haverby a Thompson - Ministra
Haverby a Thompson - Ministra Feeth's Theatre-Monte Cris Indian Wigwam-Circus Mati tadison Square Theatro - Young Mrs. Winthrop thin's die des-Frits in England and Ireland. Nan Francisco Minetre la Hrondway and 39th st. Standard Thentre-Nicsela Thalin Thentre-Der Verschweider.

Theatre Comique Metacley's Inflation. Matin The Casino Julier Concerts.
Tony Pentor's Themire The Marcot, Matthew.
Union Square Theories A Parisias Romanca.
Windows Theories In Paralles. Whatser Theatre- in Paralles. Wallack's Theatre-The Silver Sing.

#### Advertising Bates

Datty and Sunnay, 60 cents a line, ordinary advertis ing: large type, \* cents; and preferred positions, 5 cents to \$2.50, according to classification. WEERLY, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large rps. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, is aned to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

#### The Efficacy of Capital Punishment

On Friday two men were hanged in New York for murder. On the Sunday following an Italian resident of this city stabled another Italian to the heart, and a patrolman on Long Island City shot and killed a police Sergeant.

There is no doubt about the efficacy of capital punishment, so far as the particular culprit who is executed is concerned. He clearly cannot murder anybody else. But the argument in favor of the death penalty as a warning to other criminals is weakened by such occurrences as these two Sunday murders immediately following a double exsoution.

It might be said that perhaps four muriers would have been committed on Sunday if McGloin and Majone had not been but to death on Friday; but how many people believe that their execution had any such deterrent effect?

The problem how best to deal with mer who have committed or attempted to commit homicide, so as to lessen the propor tionate number of murders in the community, is still one of the most difficult questions presented to the lawmaker. In New York the death penalty is certainly not remarkably efficacious as an example just now in teaching men not to kill.

#### Pass the Apportionment Bill.

All through the last campaign the Republicans took special pains to warn the electors not to allow the Democrats to carry the Assembly, because, with the aid of the Demo cratic Senate, they would apportion the State for members of Congress in a way that would be grossly unjust to the Republicans. Well, the Democrats did carry the Assembly, and they have introduced an Apportionment bill which the Republicans are constrained to say is fair in every essential particular.

Indeed, many leading Republicans have admitted that it is as just an apportionment as was ever made in the State. They do not conceal their surprise that they have been treated so generously by their opponents.

Then why not carry the bill right through while the Republicans are in such a happy

#### The Ocean Steamers of the Future.

At the launching of the Aurania, the last addition to the Cunard line, Mr. JAMES R. THOMSON, one of her builders, made some predictions regarding transatiantic steamers of the future. The changes and improvements he anticipated are not novelties of which we have not before heard, for all of them have been discussed of recent years; but what Mr. Thomson said is worthy of special attention, since he is one of the most successful and most conservative of the Clyde shipbuilders.

The first step in advance, he predicted, would be twin screws instead of the single serow. Next, instead of 16, 17, and even 18 knot ships, we should have ships going at a speed of 20 knots an hour; and these vessels would be for passengers only. For the earrying of freight, steamers adapted specifically to that work would be provided, and the passenger steamers, unencumbered with cargo could be better fitted for speed.

The passenger steamers, Mr. Thomson thought, would make fifty per cent. more trips than are now customary, and so earn for the companies running them greatly increased profits. They would, judged, be Atlantic ferryboats, which would not be detained at the wharf by the loading and unloading of cargoes, but cally long enough to get coal and supplies an passengers aboard.

The Atlantic steamship of the future, he also prophesied, would have no masts, the twin machinery so largely increasing the safety of the vessel that the necessity for an auxiliary propulsive power, such as sails, would be no longer felt.

Finally, he thought that twenty knots ar hour would be the limit of speed with vessels of anything like reasonable dimensions; that is, unless some radical changes were made in the method of obtaining the propelling power.

Those are prophecies which even a very conservative shipbuilder can afford to indulge in, for the indications are that we are rapidly proceeding to their fulfilment. The Alaska made twelve round voyages last year, several of the runs out of New York being made in a little over seven days each. and one of the return runs lasting only days, 18 hours, and 37 minutes. The Stirling Castle, turned out last year by the same builders, Messrs, JOHN ELDER & Co., bar scored a speed of 18.4 knots an hour, and has proved herself the fleetest vessel ever engaged in the China tea-carrying trade. The speed of the Channel steamers Brittany and Normandy is recorded at 17.23 knots. The North German Lloyds steamer Werra has attained a speed of 17.23 knots an hour.

Oregon of the Guion line. will be seen, therefore, that already we have very closely approached the greatest speed that it is practicable to attain with our present machinery, according to Mr. THOMson. It is true that to gain the additional two knots is not an easy matter, but a very difficult one. To do it we shall need to push still further what has already been slowly carried forward almost to the maximum, and to attain the end there must be a separation

Still greater things are promised for the

between freight and passenger steamers. But such a separation would do mor than contribute to the attainment of the additional speed desired and practicable. It would tend to increase safety. There would not be the excuse for neglecting safety precautions that there is now, when provision has to be made for the cargo. In the passenger steamer, running at an enormous speed, the first requisite is to secure safety, and that this can be assured within reasonable limits is not dealed by shipwrights,

though to attain it more money than is now spent must be put in the ship, freights must be sacrificed, and increased wharfage incurred.

A great step toward the desired end, we believe, will be the building of steamers for passenger carrying alone. But meanwhile we need an international system of for signals to prevent the collisions to which so large a share of the disasters to steamers at sea are due. Ocean travel is far more perilous than it ought to be at this period of its high development, and the dangers incurred are due, not to necessity, but to causes which are preventable.

From the beginning of this year up to the middle of February 859 shipwrecks were reported, an increase of 148 as compared with the corresponding period of 1882.

Those who remember how large a propor-

#### On Duty in Washington.

tion of the population of Washington during the civil war consisted of army and navy officers may also recall the anecdote that a stick thrown at a dog in front of Willard's, one night, hit three Brigadier-Generals; and t wasn't a good night for Brigadiers, either. The inclination to hang about the national capital still survives at this long distance after the war; and accordingly the late Congress made an attempt to introduce into the Army Appropriation bill a clause limiting the maximum period of the details of regimental officers for duty at the national capital, except in certain specified cases, to three consecutive years. This attempt was frustrated by a technical objection, the proposed amendment being held to be irregular in an appropriation bill: but while the subject way under consideration statistics were procure t in regard to the number of officers of the army and navy on duty in Washington en the 1st day of March, 1883, their present ourployment, and the length of their service in that city since the year 1865.

The official list shows that the total numher of these officers is 277, of whom no fewer than 195 belong to the navy, and the remain ing 82 to the army. Of course, this nursber represents only a small part of the army and navy population of the capital, since, in addition to the large resident retired list of both services, not a few officers can be found in the city on leave of absence or waiting orders; but the record includes the regular

assignments to duty. Examining this list, we check the names of 61 army officers to each of whom is ascribed service of more than three years at Washington, and also the names of 63 navy officers including the marine corps, but exclusive of warrant officers. We find 56 army officers and 53 navy officers whose service there has exceeded four years, within the period spoken

of. We find 32 commissioned officers of the army and 33 of the navy whose service there has exceeded five years; 26 officers of the army and 31 of the navy who have exceeded six years; 21 officers of the army and 18 of he navy who have exceeded eight years; 17 army and 14 navy of eers who have exceeded ten years; 10 each of the army and navy who have exceeded twolve, and 5 of the army and 6 of the navy who have been on duty at Washington over seventeen years, or over since the close of the war.

It is to be observed, however, that in the case of some of these officers the service has not been continuous, and hence they might not be conspicuous examples of the need of a rule setting a limit of three consecutive years to details for duty at Washington. Again, this list includes a few who were expressly excepted from the operation of the proposed law, by reason of the injury that would result to the public service from sendng them away, merely to secure rotation in office. Finally, it embraces the heads of departments, corps, and bureaus, and these do not generally come within the object of the proposed law.

Nevertheless, with these allowances made, it is still obvious that some of the easy places at Washington, having been originally assigned through personal favor or influence, have been continued in the same way far beyond the limit at which a fair distribution of advantages would cause the present incumbents to vield their places to brother officers who have seen hard service and are more entitled to a tour of comparative enjoyment and rest.

# Money for Knowledge.

The attack made in the Legislature on the appropriation for the State Survey brings up the general question whether the people of this State wish to economize by cutting off the small amount of money annually expended by the State to increase knowledge. It hardly seems possible at this late day

that it should be necessary to call the attention of the Legislature to the fact that th American people value knowledge even more than they value money; they know that the foundation of public safety is the general intelligence, and they have for the last century been willing to spend enormous sums for the purposes of popular edueation. The scientific study of the geology and topography of the State Is for the purpose of thoroughly examining the physical resources of the Commonwealth, and o placing within the reach of every man a

thorough knowledge of our own territory. Designing corporations have induced the people of this State to waate Millions of dollars on enterprises that would never have been undertaken if the people who invested the money had had any means of knowing about the physical conditions of the State That was a disgraceful fact which was announced from the Dudley Observatory, that there is a better map of the surface of the

moon than of the State of New York." Our citizens never regret the money that has been spent by the State to ircrease knowledge. It is the money wasted and stolen, and the money given for purposes that bring no fruitful return, which the tax payers want to have saved.

# A Giant Monopoly.

On Friday last, in the Senate of New York Mr. Boyd introduced a resolution directing the Attorney-General to begin suit for the purpose of obtaining a statement of the cost of construction and present actual value of the New York Central and Hudson River and the New York, Lake Eric and Western Railroads. Mr. Boyo's object is to induce the State to buy and run the railroads mentioned. His ultimate object is to put, all the railroads and telegraph lines in the State under State

control. This is an unconstitutional scheme to aggrandize the Government at the expense of the governed. Mr. Boy p's conception of the State is an aggregate of gigantic corporations, retaining still all their political power and safe from popular indignation, because ostensibly under popular control. If the State could only run the railroads, what high jinks might not the party in power indulge in? Every switchman and every brakenian would be a distinct political power, a little eog in the wheel of a machine such as no contemporary boss has ever dared to dream about. They would never need to levy political assessments; they would get enough out of the management of the redreads and telegraphs in New York to provide ample soap or the rest of the country once in four years.

Mr. Boyd poses as an anti-monopolist, but

this scheme which he proposes would create such a monopoly as has never yet been developed in the State of New York.

Another famous name is now added to the remarkable death list of distinguished men furnished by the year 1883. Its earliest hours brought tidings that GAMBETTA was no more the death of CHANZY, one of the most illustrious of the French Generals, soon followed: presently came that of Prince CHARLES, the cother of Emperor WILLIAM; the following day died GUSTAVE DORE, and three days later FLOTOW. The next noted name to be added to he catalogue was that of Sir Salan Juno: spon his followed that of WAGNER: Lord SEL-BOURNE's death occurred only last week, and this was succeeded by that of the old Greek statesman Courservouspouses and this in turn by that of the Russian Gontchakorr. During the same period many men of national ce-lobrity, and one at least, of wider fame, have died on this side of the Atlantic. The first to go was Judge ALLEN, Hawaiian Minister to the United States; then followed Senator Lot M. MORRILL: and then, in rapid succession, the sculptor CLARK MILLS, Dr. BEARD, WILLIAM E. DODGE, MARSHALL JEWELL, the actor THORNE, EDWIN D. MORGAN, and ALEXANDER H. STR-PHENS. Other names, nearly or quite as well known as these, could be added to this list. which is already long for so small a fraction of

The crowd that followed the body of the late JAMES ELLIOTT to his grave showed pretty distinctly the deceased's status in the community. Elliorr had often appeared in the prize ring of late years, but none of the great fighters of the present day went to his funeral. His career was mainly that of a burglar, and although he aspired to the reputation of a prize fighter, and won a reasonable amount of ceebrity in the ring, he was buried as a burglar and not as a prize fighter.

We can suggest no practical solution of the problem recently proposed by the journey-men tailors of how not to waste so much time in trying on coats. Coats must be tried on o they cannot be bought. Do not seek to impose every coat on a cus-

tomer as being of perfect fit. By using discrimination in this particular the sooner will the coat be reached which has the best chance of giving satisfaction. Study the char eteristics of your customers. Do not be too impatient with a man who needs time for deliberation, nor seek to restrain too closely the impetuosity of one who fancies he can make an inventory of your tock in five minutes. Be observant, courteous and upright in all your dealings, and above all have one price. Such a course will produc about the best and most prosperous journey man tailor that is possible.

Wiggins reminds us of the kangaroo which nce belonged to ARTEMUS WARD. "It would make you laugh," said the humorist, "to hear the little cuss jump up and squeal."

When the Church Temperance Society be gan to stir up excise affairs, it was found that a very small proportion of the complaints preferred against liquor dealers, and made the subjects of indictment by the Grand Jury, were ever disposed of. In fact, it was clear that liquor dealers were led to think lightly of the excise law, through the substantial immunity they had enjoyed. Indeed, it was said that a liquor dealer, when charged with a violation of the excise law, had only to demand a jury trial in the General Sessions, and give ball, to secure the more or less permanent lodgement of the indictment against him in a pigeonhole of the District Attorney's office. But a clerk in that office promptly tried to shift the responsibility to the Court of General Sessions, saying it was very dif.lcult to get excise cases tried there. low, it seems, Recorder SMYTH has made up his mind to show that excise cases can be tried as readily as any other kind of cases in the court, and has sent the District Attorney a mont's notice that he will give exclusive attention to excise cases next month. The District Attorney can prepare to clear the ex-

Spain seems to be in a far more disturbed condition at this time than any other country of Hurope. The reestablishment of monarchy instead of promoting peace in the community appears to have brought about extraordinary activity among all the dangerous elements of the population. The arrests during the past few weeks of people charged with socialism or anarchism have been on a very large scale. By a despatch of yesterday we learn that no less than twelve hundred persons are under arrest in Andalusia atone for complicity in the anarchist movement, and that a large proportion of them are members or abettors of a powerful secret society of which the world has just heard for the first time, the Society of the Black Hand, which is said to demand a redistribution of the land of Spain, and many social changes of extraordinary importance. It is evident that the setting up of the young King's throne and the return to old Spanish politics have not satis fled or quieted the Spanish republicans who overthrew the monarchy and founded the republic that fell nine years ago.

The Montreal Collector of Customs is a remarkable man. An American residing in Montreal had ordered for his library the works of HUXLEY TYNDALL TOM PAINE and HERBERT Spencen, and, although these all find places in the Parliamentary Library in Ottawa, they were confiscated. The American was sent for, and Mr. RYAN, the Collector, who is an ex-member of Parliament, upbraided him, saying that the ooks were immoral, irreligious, and injurious. "I have not read them " the Collector is reported to have said, "but my assistant, Mr. O'HARA, has, and he tells me they are bad.' The Minister of Customs is now asked to say whether the Collector is right or wrong. Messrs, Ryan and O'Hana have been in the Custom House long, what a world of modern books Montreal must have missed.

The two excellent Italian papers of this city must give daily warning to those Italians now arriving here who may be of murderous habit of mind. Balbo was lately hanged, MAJONE died last week by the rope, CORNETTA is under sentence of death, and now shoemaker ANTONIO Siggo stabs and kills his compatriot junkman Capobianco.

The story of Sergeant Cumisky's murder suggests the question. Why was Patrolman Caser a member of the Hunter's Point police at the time when his crime was committed? Why was this dangerous and desperate man in a uniform that made it lawful for him to carry a deadly weapon, and easy and comparatively safe to perpetrate acts of violence?

His unfitness for his position appears to have been well known for a long time. Members of the police force and city officials, as well as other acquaintances, speak of it as a thing generally understood. Patrolman EDWARD O'BRIEN SRYS: "CASEY could carry a great dea of liquor. He drank considerable, and when he had a noticeable quantity aboard he was erank." Another policeman says: "Tve known that COMISKY has caught Cases n saloons drinking while on duty." A physician attached to the Hunter's Point Health Board states: "Casky is a pretty fair fellow when soher, but always grouty when in his ups," From a court officer we hear that Casey drank immederately, and was always tourishing his pistol. Not only myself, bu others, have had occasion to turn his revolver upward to prevent him from shooting himself somebody else." The best that City Clerk MORAN can say is that "Casey was all right And this man was retained on the police force for six or seven years.

It now appears that in making an arrest not ong ago he shot a prisoner under circumstances that left the necessity for that act very much in question; but the occurrence wa passed over.

We have men as bad as Caser on the police force of this city. It is a disgrace and a peril that they should remain in such positions, and

unjust to the better men of the force as well as to the public. But they hold their places, encouraged by the impunity they enjoy when arraigned before the Police Commissioners and such magistrates as Justice Durry, until they come to grief through some act of such clear and public recklossness as cannot be de-

nied or ignored. When conduct like that of PATRICE CASEY is tolerated for more than six years, it is not a matter to wonder over that it should end in

Relief is at last being sent from England to the starving people of Ireland. The British Government has ordered that prompt meas ures of relief be taken in several localities, and the Duchess of Marlinorovon has turned into the new famine fund the sum of \$18,000 left over from the fund raised four years ago. In the mean time tales of distress are being sent abroad from many quarters of Ireland.

Lumber camps have been the scene, during the past few weeks, of several startling sensa-tions, some, happily, unfounded, but others too genuine. Not long ago it was announced that a score or two of men had been poisoned to death in a Western camp by arsenic, put into the food by a malicious cook. This proved a false rumor; and, indeed, stomachs that successfully endure the saleratus of some logging camps might perhaps defy any the Michigan wood camps, was that the vanquished competitor in a hauling match beween two teams, coming up behind the victor, with one blow of an axe severed his head from the body, the head rolling on the floor, where the eyes winked repeatedly; whereupon the murderer was hanged offhand with a log chain, and in a fight over his body seven men were killed. Now, in the Brownsville wood ump, in Dakota, a pitch-pine lodging house has been destroyed by fire, burning to death sleven lumbermen, while of the four that escaped two must have their legs amputated. The life of a woodman in modern times is not all that balled poetry makes it.

#### KEIFER AND THE STENOGRAPHERS. How he Buildoard Dawson into Paying Half

his Salary to Keifer's Nephew. WASHINGTON, March 11. - Ex-Speaker Kelfer spent part of to-day at the Capitol, in the Speaker's room. Strange as it may appear, Keifer is very sensitive to newspaper criticism; hence he is at present in anything but a cheerful mood. He looks pale, worried, and nervous. The newspaper bombardment of the last week has perceptibly shattered him. He is now comparatively harmless. The stenographers of the House do not tremble at his presence. He no longer has power to remove any of them. They can with inpunity snap their fingers in his face. Stenographer Dawson, who was buildozed by Keifer into an agreement to pay one-half his salary to the dismissed Tyson, can with safety regulate the arrangement should be be disposed so to do. On the last day of the session Keifersent for Dawson, and announced to him that he must share his salary with Tyson until next December. This extraordinary and unprecedented demand fairly startled Dawson, and he begged for an opportunity to consult his friends. He said he had incurred pecuniary obligations which he had planned to meet with his salary during the vacation. But Keifer would accept no excuses, and toid Dawson point blank that if he didn't agree to pay Tyson half his salary he would be removed. Driven into this corner Dawson reluctantly yielded to the demand. Keifer's nephew now draws Tyson's salary at the rate of \$5,000 a year, and Dawson will share his own salary with Tyson if the latter should accept one-half. can with impunity snap their fingers in his

#### The Complimentary Resolution to Kelfer Obtained by a Trick.

WASHINGTON, March 12.-Keifer was greatly earned that an effort would be made to prevent the paseage of the customary resolution of compliment to the Speaker. He was as chagrined as a man of his blunted ensibilities can be when a similar resolution failed las summer, and he was determined not to quit the Speak-er's chair without this empty compliment. Knowing the extreme good nature of Blackburn, and relying upon some special favors that he had done Blackburn, Keifer asked the Kentucky statesman to help him out, and Blackburn agreed to do so. They cooked up the plan which, aided by Blackburn's arbitrary ruling, passed the resolution. As it was known that Keifer's friends would be able to find a Democrat somewhere in the House to offer the complimentary resolution, it had been resolved to meet it boldly on the floor with a statement which would compel Democrata either to oppose it or to be inconsistent. Gen. W. R. Cox of North Carolina was prepared to lead the opposition. He had in his desk a copy of the Record of last session, and had turned down the leaf of the page where stands recorded the protest filed by one hundred Stalwarts against Keifer's ruling when the change of rules was proposed to break the Keifer's roling to be unjust, arbitrary, and reve ary. It was well known at the time that it was seri ourly proposed to offer a resolution of censure. When, or the last day of the session, the complimentary resolu tion was offered, Gen. Cox intended to oppose it and ! have the protest of last summer read. Then he would have asked the 100 Democrats how, in the face of that protest, they could support a resolution complimenting Keifer when they have denounced him and placed their denunciation on record. Gen. Cox would have had plenty of support, and the complimentary resolution

would have been tabled. Thanks to the help of Blackburn and the support of Randall the plan miscarried. Usually just before the close of the ression the Speaker leaves the chair for a few moments, calling to it a member of the minority.

The resolution is then offered, the Spenker resumes the This time, however, early in the morning session, at an hour when very few Democrats were present, to the sur-prise of all Keifer left the chair, Blackburn took it, and Bandall offered the resolution. Blanchard objected, and his objection was good, but Blackburn ruled him off his feet. Blackburn afterward confessed that it was an arbitrary ruling. Bandall said that the rule was re-strained by courtesy and so the resolution went through. Gen. Cas, who had gone to this hotel after the all-night session for an hour's rest and breakfast, re-turned to find that the apponents of the resolution were outwitted. Keifer got his resolution only by a trick. Randall's frends claim that his action is one to the fact that he did not wish a precedent of that kind established. hour when very few Democrats were present, to the sur-

# Advice which Wiggins Ought to Take.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sig: In one of the Southern States a man named Davis used to publish a well known almanae. Travelling on horseback once, in a distant part of the State, he had to impure his way. He called to a farmer who was working in the field, an made the necessary inquiry as to the road and distan-ton certain town. The farmer told him, and addeto a certain town. The farmer told him, and added "You had better herey up, or you will, be caught in the rain before you set there." Berys joe zet on, wondering to himself what the farmer cound mean by wach a mark, the weather being bright and beautiful. Before he had gone on a mile the rain caught him and gave him a severe detending. This was a puzzle to him, and after the rain was over he returned to seek from the farmer said to him. "I litted you just how it is, neighbor. We all take basels a humaine in these parts, and never defrom home in the magning without consulting it. If the alman are not seeked unin we are sure of farm while in the magning without consulting it. If the alman are not set the lain, we are certain that it will rain. Before least me home this indiring I lotted at the min and, and it said expect fair weather. From that knew it would rain, and, the day being pretty well advanced, and no rain having failed up to the time when you spoke. If Whereins will now improve on Dayle by reverbing and publish the reverse of mis decisions. I am satisfied that he will become a fine and frustworthy weather prophet and make a fortune by his predictions.

New York, March 12.

W. C. Desexurenty

# Senator Bob Hart's Changest Mode of Living.

From the closedated Sun.

"Sonator Bob Hart," the negro ministrel, used to be a great favorite in the west. His stimp speeches and his exerciciant Latin were his chief stock in trade, but they were shough to give him a better in come than half the professional menget. Well, a conject of very say, when he was almost to all with destraint fremens, he staggasted into a revival meeting and was converted, and since them he has been known as the Reference, and since the has been known as the Reference of the staggaster of the first lanes, the english of the first lanes, the english of the control was the Reference of the english of the supports his wife and daughter. Chicayonas can remember when Bob Hart for \$50.0 a week during an ealire season in that city. He works among the pear people, and preaches several times a week and twice on Sanchaya. He has it touched a drop of hippor since the night from which he dates his conversion. From the Claveland Sun.

#### Electric Tricycles as Rivals of the Horse. From the Patt Mall Gazette

From the Pail Mall Gazette.

Electricity is now entering the field against the horse as a mean of fraction. Two entirent electricians claim to be able to lottle up twelve-horse power in a storace lattery weighing 380 weight, and they promise to produce in a few months a perfectly practical electric trievele, capable of running afteen or twenty miles without reclaration the accumulators and able to assemble all such hids as are now passable for the fest trievele, and even steeper gradients, if auxiliary foot gearing be used to help the electromotor when the incine is grad. The weight of batteries will not exceed the weight of sa second ruler, and will run at the rate of seven miles as hour. As the new motor will never go lame or sive preak its knees, or eat its head off when not employed, it is likely to prove a dangerous rival to the horse.

# The Baby's Sollloquy.

From the Ithara Journal, A little four-year-old, upon retiring the other night, began to say her evening prayers as usual, and after repeating. "If I should die fafore I wake," passed a moment and added; "What a rumpus there would be in this house!" Then she recited the concluding these of the prayer and scrambled into bed.

PORSTER'S ATTACK ON PARNELL. Pleturesque Description of the Scene in the

LONDON, Feb. 24 .- I was just closing my last communication when Mr. Forster was about to rise to make his now historic attack on Mr. Parnell. The late Chief Secretary had taken care to make his intention known for some days beforehand, the right honorable gentleman being a complete master of what the French call the system of réclame, and there was a crowded and eager audience when he grose in the House of Commons.

This gentleman is so often spoken of that an attempt to sketch him physically and mentally, may be interesting to your readers. He is tall and of strong, coarse build. The shoulders are very broad, the chest massive, and the hands and feet of elephantine proportions. He has perhaps the homeliest face in the House. The nose is large and coarse, the lips loose, and his beard, reddish turning to gray, straggles disjointedly over his face. The arrangement of his hair is evidently a work of deep study, the most prominent point about it being, not neurl, but a wisp, or a thick lock. which comes over the forehead. The suggestion of this lock at first sight is that Mr. Forster is so careless of appearance as never even to brush his hair; but further acquaintance with the gentleman shows that this apparent carelessness results in the toosed locks being always tossed in exactly the same way. There is a monotony in the dishevelment that suggests care and system. The dress is characteristic. Mr. Forster is

nearly always clothed in a coat of heavy and dark material, made after a heavy and dark pattern. The pockets, for instance, are large nough to contain a small baby. The trousers in the same way are always full and baggy. In short, his dress is so gross and inelegant that malicious wits have declared that he selects. cuts, and completes them himself. His style of speech resembles his appearance and his dress. His sentences are jerky; his delivery is fumbling: his gestures coarse: in short his style is apparently one of savagely rugged simplicity. But it is with his peech as it is with the arrangement of his hair. A short experience will soon teach the keen observer that there is wonderful nethod in all this superficial carelessness; that there is not a word, not a phrase, not a whispered or a casually dropped "aside," that does not and is not intended to tell. And when this man, whom you would take for a low-class country attorney, with his strident voice, has sat down, you find that he has succeeded in impressing his views on the House with a greater completeness and effectiveness than perhaps any other speaker in the assembly. You then begin to examine what he has said. and you gradually wake up to the fact that the candor is as artificial as the ruggedness; that while, speaking generally, no direct and deliberate lie has been told, material facts have been suppressed or misrepresented, and that, in re-

while, speaking generally, no direct and deliberate lie has been told, material facts have been suppressed or misrepresented, and that, in reality, this frank gentleman is an absolutely untrustworthy guide to the searcher after the truth of any matter of controversy.

Another point in Mr. Forster's character should be noticed. His ambition is eager, masterful, and permanent, as is the case usually with men of strong, egotistic, and brutal natures. The symptoms of this quality are paipable even in small things. Poor old Bright, who, with his many faults of temper and vanity and weakness, was never given to personal aggrandizement, since he has left effect steals about the House almost like a guilty thing, rarely occuries a sent at all, and when he does seems inclined rather to hide than to place himself in evidence. Forster asso is a displaced and fallen politician, but his manner is just the opposite. A group of members frequently stand at what is called the bar of the House—the space just between the door and the point where the seats begin. Whenever Forster finds himself thore, it is observed that he always pushes his way to the front row; that, arrived in the front, he manages to make himself like the apex of the pyramid with semething of the dexterity by which Saivini groups the remaining figures in one of the scenes in "Otheilo" in subordination to himself; and, with his piacent, Forster stands out in bold, if not picturesque, relief from all the smaller men around.

Forster's career has been such as one might expect from his character. He was brought up as a Quaker, and, therefore, as an enemy to all State churches; yet, in his manhood, he went over to the Established Church, and is now one of its stanchest defenders. He was first returned to Parliament as a Radical of the Radicals, and one of the foremost degmas of Radicalsm used to be that education are passed an Education act—I don't say anything about the merits of the contraversy—which, according to the Radicals, handed over the schools to the advoca unced an intention on the part of Russia to ze Constantinopie, Forsier cowered before eveloment anti-Russian passion of the hour, d ran away from his own resolution. He has ways preferred to be on the popular side, but and ran away f

always preferred to be on the popular side, but there has never been an occasion when that cause was meaned that Forster did not quickly and precipitately rush from its side. The vorteness appetite of his own vanity has been the one thing be has sought to constantly feed throughout his whole carser.

The nature of the man whom he attacked in the House of Commons on last Thursday is as completely and as strikingly different from all this as if he had been created, not by nature and the circumstances of real life, but by the hand of some skilful dramatist fashioning out of his brain ideal figures of picturesque contrast. I have already described Parnell to your readers, and I will here but recapitulate one or two of the points in his personality which may serve to illustrate the contrast between Forster and himself.

First, in physique the two men are absolutely different. Forster has the heavy build of an English ravvy: Parnell the thin, apparently

different. Forster has the heavy build of an English pavyy: Parnell the thin, apparently delicate, but strongly nervous organization of an American. Indeed, in looks and in characdelicate, but strongly nervous organization of an American. Indeed, in looks and in character Parnell appears to me a singularly complete type of the highest American organization. He has a pale but perfectly clear complexion. The delicate features are carved, not monided." His thin frame conceals nerves of steel. So, also, in character and purpose, If Parnell has any vanify nobody has ever been able to discover it. As I have before written, popular demonstration of a translinous magnificence that would stir the heart of an Emperor leaves him absolutely unnoved. In private wisether it come from interested flattery or the exuberance of affection, all allusions to immediate seem to drive him off into deaf revery. He seems quite free from personal animosities; can listen to the most violent indictment unchanged, and when he basees out of the ilouse appears to forget all about it. When Forstergets up to make his attack everybody can see the coarse pugilist waving his bludgeon with the zest and the avid passion of a carnivorous animal; but Parnel opposite—I have to speak sumewhat fanciully in order to convey my impressions—appears, as tweer, to dissolve into thin air, and to becche as invulnerable as phantons from Shadow Land.

I need not go over the speech which Forster delivered; can have heard content of it arready. Suffect it to say that it contained nothing whatever that was new. The speech was very carefully prepared. Nearly every word of it was

I med not go over the speech which Forster delivered; you have heard much of it aiready. Sufflee it to say that it contained nothing whatever that was new. The speech was very carefully prepared. Nearly every word of it was written out, and it had all been evidently rehearsed over and over again. The old man sometimes made himself ineffective and even ludicrous in his effort to make the very most of his case. Once of twice, in quoting operates, for instance, he made an attempt at miniery trying what he could do in the way of an Irish account. The effort was a deastrous failure, and lent strength to the damaging interession that the speech was an outburst of bitter personal malignity and not the address of a conscientions state-man, with that dexterous attentions state-man, with that dexterous attentions to the damaging interess of the article and that this was the result of set purpose was proved by the anxious looks which eave lightly, and that this was the result of set purpose was proved by the anxious looks which he gave every now and then to the clock at the end of the House. He finished up after speaking for two hours a little after 7. Seven clock marks the beginning of the dinner hour in the House of Commons, At that hour the grawing of hunger legins and faces get pale and wan and weared, and the orator who then rises, if he were a Demosthenes, would appear time, inconclusive, and canomal. There were land cries for Parnell when Forster set down but the Irish leader was not foolish enough to accept the challengs to reply on the spur of the moment, and in such alverse circumstances, to a carefully elaborated attack of two hours' darking wastered, shaken hands with congrainmentary triumph been so religibly complete. He was cheered, shaken hands with songrain attention at lander, and the indiction of the moment, and in such alverse circumstances, to a carefully elaborated attack of two hours duration.

For a while Forster was thus left complete, the was cheered, shaken hands with congrain attention at lander were as many tenes as the places reserved to them could held, and the Prince of Wales was conspicuous in the seat over the clock which he occupies on those very rare occasions when the districtions of politics are more enticing than the pursuit of pleasure. Parnell's speech

delighted his friends and embittered his foes. It was expected to be long: it was quite brief. The House looked for a tone of apploay: it was animated by a spirit of the haughtlest deflance. Copious explanation was demanded. The speech confined itself to the narrow realities of the case, and showed how small was the real charge, out of which the florid and vehement national passion of the last week has been manufactued. His tone toward Forsier was disdainful, and even contemptuous. On the whole, the speech was worthy of a national leader who refused to accept the arbitrument of a bostile and alien assembly. Whether this—the judgment of an avowed friend—be accepted or not, it is certain that the speech had the effect of doing away with much of the impression that had been produced by Forsier's attack. But a severer and even more crushing blow was soon to come upon the right honorable gentleman. Mr. Trevelyan, the new Chief Secretary, is a man of studiously courteous manners and of carefully polite language. He is all the more effective sometimes when he makes an assault; and he assaulted Forster in the most marked manner. First he expressed regret that Forster had revived the controversy with Parnell at all. Then he said, incidentally, that he meant to be "fair" to the member for Cork, which, he added, I am afraid my right honorable friend is not always. "Finally, Forster had declared that O'Brien had been returned for Mallow through terrorism. Trevelyan said—as it were casually, when referring to O'Brien as the member for Mallow, and without intimidation." Thus in a splain and foreible language as official docency would permit, Trevelyan threw forster was damaging them more than Parneli. They therefore turned on him. The servile and docile rank and file of the Liberal tearly at one altered their view of the whole situation; looked daggers where before they had smiled blessings; shook their heads as with sudden recollection, and poor Forster, baffied and boaten after his carefully prepared and monster indictment

#### FATHER BJERRING'S TRANSITION.

# The Paston of the Greek Chapel Licensed as

When the Czar recently abolished the Freek Chapel at 931 Second avenue he accompanied the decree with an invitation to the priest, the Rev. Nicholas Bierring, to return to Russia and necept a post as a teacher, Mr. Bjerring declined the offer. He had lived

n New York for over twelve years, had been an American citizen for many years, and had spoken from the stump in political campaigns. and he preferred to remain in America. He re-cently applied for admission to the New York resbytery and for permission to preach

Yesterday about forty members of the Presbytery met in the chapel of the Scotch Presbybytery met in the chapet of the Scotch Pressyterian Church in West Fourteenth street. The
Moderator, the Rev. Dr. James R. Herr, said
that a committee had been appointed at a previous meeting to consider Mr. Bjerring's application. The Rev. Dr. Edwin F. Hattleid of
the committee said that the application was
without a parallel in the history of the Pressyterian Church. The opinion of the committee
was that Mr. Bjerring should be licensed to
preach, but should not be ordained as a minister until he had preached for a while. It
would be better to see how he would succeed.
The Rev. Dr. S. D. Alexander thought it
would be better to settle the question then.
The Rev. Dr. R. R. Booth of the University
Place Pressbyterian Church said that the act of
ordination was merely the recognition of the
fact that a man is a preacher.
The Rev. Dr. Alexander replied with considerable spirit that Dr. Booth's notion of ordination was icoose. Dr. Booth laughed, and denied
the imputation.
Just then the Rev. Dr. John Hall, who was on
the committee which considered the Rev. Mr.
Bjerring's case, came in, and, being invited to terian Church in West Fourteenth street. Th

the imputation.

Just then the Rev. Dr. John Hall, who was on the committee which considered the Rev. Mr. Bjerring's case, came In, and, being Invited to speak, said that a carefully written report should be submitted before action was taken. It was not necessary, however, to meet the practical question whether the Rev. Mr. Bjerring should be admitted to the same order in the Presbyterian Church that he had held in the Greek Church. Let him enter the Presbytery as easily as possible in the interests of truth and righteousness. It would certainly be in harmony with the views of the General Assembly and the history of the Church if the Rev. Mr. Bjerring were placed in the attitude of a young man who presents himself from the theological seminary and asks to be made a licentiate. Then the Rev. Mr. Bjerring was admitted as a licentiate by a unanimous vote. Immediately the regular questions were asked of him by Moderator Herr, and he responded, standing in his place. The Molerator prayed, and the ministers crowded around the Rev. Mr. Bjerring and shook his hand.

# Marriage of a Conspicuous Journalist.

From the Sringfield Republican. WASHINGTON, March 9.- There was a wed ling here a few days ago, so quiet and simple us to be juite in contrast with that of the short term mil-ionaire Senator from Colorado a week ago. In one respect only was there any similarity. had been recently divorced from his wife. It was the old story of incompatibility, endured quietly until the three children were grown and competent to choose be It has been a hard experience for the two sons, who have been here, and must be a sorrow for the daughter now a young lady, who has, during the whole time, re-mained with her mother. In one sense the parents have been as widely separated for fifteen years as they could have been if divorced then, instead of a few months ago But the children have been a tie that has prevented the legal separation before. It hardly seems like real life,

but more like the story of a novel. The marriage of Stilson Hutchins, editor of the Wash-ington Post, under colinary circumstances would attract attention. Miss Brady is also well and favorably known by her family connections, and because of her cieves sees and ability. She has occupied a position in one of he departments for some years, and at one time wrot ictions for the Chicago Inter-Geran, leaving the depart-ment for a year to devote herself to this work. But finding the labor too hard, and not sufficiently remunera tive she gave it up and returned to her desk where sh mained until resigning to marry Mr. Hutchins. ande ample provision for his family, and, indeed, has always been very generous in the support of his wife

and their children.

Whatever Mrs. Rutchins felt of surrow, she accepted the legal separation as perhaps the better way to bring impointed to both, and to terminate the years of e trangement with their semblance of married life. And he on his welding day received a letter from this wife of his youth and mother of his children, full of kind wishes for his future happiness and prosperity, and ex-jectsing the hope that this union would bring him the contentment he had falled to find in his first marriage. The woman who could do this must possess a str argnantmone nature, great enough to sacrifice herself or her children, and also for the men who put her acide for another woman. He could hardly forget his wife in New Hampshire, sending from her home among the bleak granite hills a sort of blessing on his wedding, in uch brave Christian words.

Mr. Hutchins, with his new wife, sailed for Europe the next day, having left here soon after the ceremony for New York. On their return in the antonin they will begin housekeeping in the elegant house being built to the side of ex-Senator Windom's handsome home or Massachusetts avenue. His wedding present to the brid was this house, given to her with full right and little, and the dead bearing her name. She was not a young, fri lous girl, but a mature woman of 35 or more, and not many years the junior of Mr. Hutchins.

# The Way they View it in Memphis

From Merinesther's Weekly.

A paragraph has been going the rounds of the press in which it is said that the quality of great ness in Tai. Sea rarely escapes observation. The sys-tem of news condensation adopted by this paper and unitated to a hundred other papers is for a busy man the best that hunan ingenuity could devise out of that a million pieces of ment several miles of blank paper and a modern extinder press. A copy of Tax Sex had by the side of one of the immense London dailles or a blanket sheet journal from Chicago looks insignificant to the ignorant observer, set the difference in reading matter s not so great. The Sex contains in its usual dady issue over two hundred thousand "cus" of reading matter, and it is said sets up twice this amount daily, which is cut and boiled down to get in its twenty one reading columns. Heades this, it generally has about sixty thomsand "ems" of advertising matter, contained in from five to six columns. This many "ems" means the setting up of over half a million pieces of metal at a cost of from \$100 to \$380 a day. These are the purely physi-eal features of this paper. Considered from the edito-rial standpoint, The Son has less space, but save more on the important questions of the day than probably an other daily paper in this country. In fact, it edits two-thirds of the county Democratic papers, and furnishes the news matter for equally as many Republican papers. a nicely is the adjustment of the amount, importance and appearance of the reading matter in The Scs to the and appearance of the reading matter in The Nex to the purse and time of the average man, that it is no wonder it has attained a circulation of a million copies a week. This paper has done an immense amount of valuable work for the people; but, above all, it can point with proper pride to the defeat of Secor Robeson, who, to the cry last of the forty seventh Congress, believed forth a defence of public plumber. Were Tue Sex to cause to in defears of pands pands.

morrow the course around the United States, after generations of journalists would point back with pride as to the red-letter day on the calendar of journalism, and say THE SUN withered that fat rescal, Secor Hobeson, by

#### SUNBELUS.

-The Italian Minister of Finance, replying to some parties desirous of having a lottery at the com-ing Exposition at Turin, declared that he would not au-

thorize any lotteries for any purpose. Several Chicago physicians have been detected sharing with druggists the profits of prescrip tions. Hieroglyphics were used to inform the com-pounder when to charge extortionate prices.

-The Berlin Elevated Railroad, crossing sengers for short distances, and the gross receipts for the first year will be but 3% per cent. on its cost. —It is said that Mr. Gladstone, as Chau-

cellor of the Exchequer, used to make it his business, in days when he was not so universally known by sight, to enter common public houses in many parts of the town and to call for a glass of beer in order to test the work-ing of the excise laws, and, if opportunity offered, to ask a few questions. -Inspector Mallon is the name of the man

to whom English journals give the credit of having laid bare the machinery of Irish assassination and vindi cated the good name of the Dublin police. They com-pare him for acuteness, cooliness, patience, and self restraint to le Fere Tabaret, and say he is a greater adept in the detective art than any imagined in action. -After keeping their magnificent salons Rome closed for twelve years, the Prince and Princess

Barberiul opened the Barberiui Palace this season with children's ball, to which members of the aristogracy of avery political color and tint were invited. In accord ance with a peculiar custom of the Barberini, there was not one flower to be seen in the rooms; it was also no ticed that, in true old Roman style, nothing but the purest wax candles were lit. The French Ambassador at Madrid was lately instructed to express the regret of his Governmen

that the Spanish Ambassador did not find it convenient the Ambassador could not return to Paris until the mention of expelling princes closely related to the royal family of Spain was decided one way or another Count Duchatel, who resigned the French embassy at Vienns on account of the measures contemplated against the Orienne princes, is the object of special civilities from the imperial family. Victor Hugo attained on Feb. 27 his

lighty first year. The anniversary was celebrated by paramet at the Hotel Continental. Covers were late for 130. Politics, letters, and art were well represented M. John Lemoinne, M. Lockroy, M. Clemenceau, M. Rochefort, M. Alexaudre Dumas, M. Victorien Sardou, M. Got and Mme Sarah Bernhardt were present. In reply to the toust of the evening, moved in eloquent terms by M. tiot. Victor Hugo said; "Mex chees confeires, I am too moved to be able to do anything else than to manifest to you my emotion. You are all colleagues, and colleague

-Austria supports 70 schools of agriculture with 2 23 students, and 174 agricultural evening schools with 5.50 students. France has 43 farm schools with 20 to 40 pupils at each. The Government pays the board of each pupil, and allows him 70 france a year for clothing. Paris has 3 department schools of agriculture and a National Agricultural Institute. Germany has over 130 schools of agriculture, horticulture, arboriculture, and viticulture. Their first experimental agricultural station was established in 1852; upward of 60 are now

-The great case of Belt against Lawes is ot yet dead, but merely sleeps until the application for a new trial redecided. It is known that up to the day when the jury gave him \$25,000 damages Mr. Beit had paid to his solicitors \$25,000, and on account of his own costs \$10,000 more. Sir Hardinge Gifford, who led for him, had \$1.500 on his brief and a refresher of \$300 a day making in all \$15,000 for one advocate for the trial. Mr. Russell, for the defendant, had \$750 on his brief and \$250 a day, Mr. Webster \$500 and \$150 a day, and Mr. L. Crevard \$375 and \$100 a day. These figures will make

-- A little girl wore a dress with a flounce around it in the Vicar of Wanborough's parish school in England recently, although he had ordered the pupils to be piainly dressed. The Vicar said that the child must either take off the ornament or remain away from school. Her parents refused to remove the ornament, and the summoned to the County Court to show cause why the child did not attend school. Upon hearing the facts, the Court upheld the Vicar and his ordinance forbidding any but plain apparel, but mercifully omitted the fine that might have been imposed .

-There is grave discontent among the tenantry—a superior class—on the estate of the young Marquis of Downshire, who owns the most valuable rural property in Ireland. They lately held a meeting where they piedged themselves not to support the pres ent Tory members, Lord Castlerengh and Lord A. Hill their landlord's uncle, and passed a resolution of grati-tude to Mr. Gladstone. The rent roll of the Irish Downshire estates is some \$50.000 a year, and the Marous. when he comes of age, will liave had a minority of eighteen years. As he also has an English estate, the

accumulation of money should be very large -Mrs. Davis forbade John Doyle, a saloon keeper at North Adams, Mans, to sell her husband any more rum. "As long as he has money to buy with, easid Doyle, "he can get drinks at my bar." Days abused this privilege by getting drunk at once, and while Supreme Court has confirmed it. Suits with similar results are constantly being brought in numerous States In San Francisco

formed to prosecute such cases free of charge Miss Benison of Philadelphia prosecuted Thomas Craig for breach of promise, and he pleaded guilty, accepting a sentence of six months' imprisonment with penitence and resignation. The plaintiff was a seemingly devout church occuber, and lead made out a taken to the penitentiary James Johnson came forward with a charge that Miss Senison had treated him worse in love affairs than the prisoner had served her. He produced a bundle of her letters, which proved that her character was the reverse of what she had made it ap pear in court. The Judge reopened Craig's case and dis charged him.

-Writing to a clergyman who had asked er permission to dedicate to her a sermon he is about to publish on her husband, Lady F. Cavendish says "You the manuscript to the printers, to look through it with the special view of seeing if there is any word that could be construed into a desire for vengeance. You will readily understand how I must shrink from any suc-. I pray that neither the unspeakable greatness of my sorrow nor the terrible wickedness of those men may ever blind either myself or any of the English people to the duty of justice, patience, and sym

pathy in our words and deeds with regard to Ireland -The crown jewels of France will be sold by public auction at the end of April. Certain of the jewels of exceptional artistic value or historic interest will be reserved as national property. Among these are the celebrated "Regent" diamond, which was English Governor of Madras, for £137, 300; the sword of state, the handle of which was artistically studded with costly brilliants in 1824, the Mazzrin diamonds, given by the great Minister to Louis XV., and subsequently set in that monarch's crown the watch given by the Dey of Aigiers to Louis XIV and the "Chimera" ruby, which is said to be the largest engraved ruby in the world.

The French "brandy" merchants are much moved at the publicity given to the tricks of their trade in the English newspapers. The figures given by their own Minister of Agriculture in his recent report on the wines of 1862 are conclusive as to the fact that the vineyards of the two Charentes, which alone supplied the genuine wine brandy, are irretrievably ruined. These two departments, which were devoted almost wholly to grape culture, gave 311 (33)(33) gallons of wine in 1875. Last year they only gave one eighth of that quantity, eing a falling off of 270 occurs gallons; and the quality was execrable. The condition of Charente proper, was exception. The countries of the respective to the surface only gave the twenty second part of the yield of 1-75; and the ravages of phylloxera are each suc consider year going from had to worse. In fact, the pest has now utterly destroyed throughout France nearly 2 (saids) acres of vineyards. Besides this 1 distress notes more are now in different stages of destruction, which goes on at the rate of three years to each plant, for that is the time the insect takes to kill the hardiest vine

-The present Dean of Windsor, Dr. Conome under the Queen's notice, when at Osborne, as an tale of Wight elergyman, is the first in a long while to hold the office who has not been a man of high con-nections. There were up to the ecclesiastical reforms, some forty years ago, twelve canona, each provided with a house, and drawing about \$6,330 or \$7,330 a year for the tremendous duty of performing a portion of each day's service for one month in twelve. Now there are only four canons, with houses and about \$4,000 a year. They are allowed in soldition to hold one living. Formerly they might have held a dozen. The canons are generally men of high character, who have been in some way connected with the court. One is the Hou. and Rev C. L. Courtelany, an effective preacher, long domestic chaplain to the Queen, and married to one of her first made of honor. Another is the brother of her favorite (deceased) secretary. Mr. Auson. No one who has served the court well is ever furgotten. The Dean has a fine residence opening on to the famed terrace and commanding a lovely view over the Thames and Eton. richly endowed their Church of St. George's, Windsor, and thus the Dean and canons still retain the patronage of a great number of livings in various parts of hugiand. he chapel is now kept in the highest pos and the services are admirably conducted. No laxity or neglect of any kind is to be noted, such as was once too common in English cathedral establishments.